Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1806. [No. 1756.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

For Freight or Charter,

To the West-Indies or a Port on the Continent,

The Sloop Lydia,
Capt. HEWES;
Burthen about 850 barrels, is nearly a new vessel, sails well, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. Apply to

Lawrason and Fowle.

November 4. d

Just Received,

By the schooner Betsey, and
FOR SALE,
15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
50 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and
6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
ON the west side of Fairfax street, nearly opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It will accommodate a family, and a flour and grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to hold 4,000 bbls. flour.

E. J.

September 2 dtf

Wanted to Purchase,

A *NEGRO SERVANT*, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

November 10. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so. d

Apply to the Printer.

September 25. d

Wants a Situation in Business,

A YOUNG MAN, of respecable connections, who writes a good hand. For further particulars

Enquire of the Printer.

July 10.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30. d

Fresh Teas,

Of a *superior quality*, in small lead cannisters, and by the pound—
Just received and for Sale, by
TUNIS CRAVEN.

Nov. 1. d

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will find employment by applying to the subscriber in Alexandria. E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 29th, 1806.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

100 hhds. Maryland Tobacco.

Oct. 18. WILLIAM HODGSON.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

July 8 RICHARD HORWELL.

Robert Gray,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A large supply of SLATES, of an excellent quality,
For sale by the dozen or single.

November 6.

For Liverpool,

The staunch, good Ship
Enterprize,
CAPTAIN COLCORD;
Sails fast, about twenty-six hundred barrels burthen—will take freight on moderate terms. Advances made on consignment to Messrs. Logan, Lenox and Co.

William Hodgson.

November 3. d

JAMES ANDERSON

Has just received, and offers for Sale,
3000 *weight excellent BUTTER,*
In small firkins, suitable for family use.

November 5 d

RECEIVED,

By the William and John, captain Woodhouse, from Liverpool, and for sale by
Lawrason & Fowle,
12 bales KENDALL COTTONS.
6 do. Blue and mixed PLAINS.

The above goods were purchased from the manufactory, are well chosen, and will be sold on liberal terms.

November 5 d

JUST IMPORTED

In the brig Rebecca, from Oporto,
A few quarter casks Port Wine,
Of a superior quality, and for sale by
James Nutt & Co.
Oct. 27. At their Store on King-Street.

Just received from the Havana, and for sale by the subscriber,
A consignment of SEGARS, of the very first quality.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 28, d

Wants a Place,

In a Counting-House, Wholesale or Retail Store, a Young Man, who writes and speaks English, French and German. A line, addressed to N. N. and left at this office, will be duly attended to.

November 8. n

Just Received,

Per ship Enterprize, Capt. Colcord, from Liverpool, laying at Merchants wharf,
AND FOR SALE,
A CARGO OF SALT,
Consisting of
500 sacks Liverpool stored,
5000 bushels do. coarse.
For terms apply to
William Hodgson.

November 8. d.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to

James Patton.

October 20. d

20,000 weight Green Coffee,

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale, by
Mordecai Miller.

August 14. d

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
27 hogsheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof
20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.
10 do. N. Eng. do.
10 pipes Holland gin
4 do. American do., of superior qual.
2 do. L. P. Madeira wine } *of excellent*
2 do. L. M. do. do. } *qual. warranted pure.*
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. Marsalla wine
20 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec.
30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.
10 boxes mould candles
25 do. English white soap—very dry
2 chests hyson-skin tea
800 bushels St. Ubes salt.

Wadsworth and Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.

October 18.

18 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,

33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sage
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26.

8000 bushels Salt,

Just received and for Sale by
Wadsworth and Butler.

November 10. d

The Subscriber

Informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has now open, and for sale in the house lately occupied by Mr. A. C. Cazenove, on Fairfax, between King and Prince Streets, a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

of this fall's importation—
—CONSISTING OF—
Superfine, Fine, and Forrest } *Cloths.*
Cassimeres, Waistcoatings,
Manchestry,
Plains and Kerseys,
Halfthicks and Napt Cottons.
Napt Frizes and Flushings,
Blue and grey Coatings,
Ladies superfine Coatings,
A handsome choice of Flannels,
Rose and striped Blankets,
Scarlet Cardinals,
Calicoes, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Printed Counterpanes,
Irish Linens and Dowlasses,
Russia Sheetings and striped Bedticks,
Brown and white Platillas,
White and brown Rolls,
Burboon Gurrahs,
Mammoodies,
Shoes,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Pins, Needles, Buttons, and a good choice of taylors Silks Twist and Threads—All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for ready money. He hopes to meet with that encouragement his attention to business may seem to merit from a generous public.

Thomas B. Dyer.

N. B. He will rent the store house, kitchen and granery at Broad Creek, in Maryland, (holding an unexpired lease for the same) with the Lot of Ground thereto attached, containing a number of excellent apple trees—the ground equal to any for a garden—It is also an excellent stand for a tavern or blacksmith shop, either of which would be immensely profitable, if conducted and supplied in a proper manner. The terms will be made easy by early application as above.

November 5. dtf

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 23. d

District of Columbia County of Alexandria, ff.

July Term, 1806.

Thomas Tunno, Robinson and Hartshorne, and William Taylor, *complainants.*
vs.
Robert T. Hooe, James H. Hooe, and John Muncaster, trading under the firm of R.T. Hooe, & Co. and John and Bennett Forbes, Alexander Henderson, jun. and John M'Iver, *defendants.*
} *In Chancery.*

THE defendants Alexander Henderson, jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Alexander Henderson, junior and John and Bennett Forbes, are not inhabiants of this district, on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November term next and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in Alexandria for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, cc.

September 26. d2m

To be Rented,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts, Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant *STORE* adjoining. They are large and convenient, and will be rented low. Apply to

J. H. HOOE.

July 28. 1aw

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, on a credit, at the Vendue-Store,
Two valuable NEGROES—
Man and Wife.
Some Houshold Furniture, &c.
Philip G. Marsteller.

November 15.

Tanner's Oil.

A few barrels of *Tanner's Oil*, for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,
Who have also now Landing,
6 Puncheons Grenada Rum,
Barrels, and half barrels New-Eng. Beef,
30 Boxes Cod-fish.

Nov. 15. d

For Liverpool—direct,

The Ship
LEONIDAS,
Capt. *M'Kenzie;*
Will sail in all this month. For passage only, having excellent accommodations, apply on board or to

James Patton.

November 13. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A neat *GIG* and *HARNESS*—one with Springs and a Top will be preferred.—Also a good *HORSE.*

Apply to the Printer.

November 12.

St. Andrew's Society.

THE members of the *St. Andrew's Society* are requested to attend a regular quarterly meeting, on TUESDAY next, at *Mr. Gadsby's* hotel, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President,
John Ramsay, *Sec'y.*

November 14. d4t

Dancing & Fencing.

MONSIEUR MORAN
OFFERS to teach 20 scholars *DANCING* according to the English and French fashion—Also, to teach the young Ladies to WALK *well*, and to come in and go out of a room gracefully, and to hold up their heads and turn out their toes, which is not generally attended to. Terms of tuition will be low, owing to *necessity*. Three dollars entrance and Five dollars for the first quarter, and afterwards Eight dollars a quarter from each scholar.

He will teach in a room next to Mr. Bacon's store, King street. Apply at Mr. Sellers's Music room.

Any gentlemen wishing to be taught the polite and necessary art of *FENCING* will be attended to every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. M. MORAN will open school on Monday next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to teach Dancing.

Nov. 13. 6t

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on Tuesday, the 25th day of November next, the subscriber intends offering for sale, at public vendue, a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, of a superior quality, suitable for genteel families—consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, a Mahogany Side-Board, Secretary and Book-Case, Dining Tables, Chests of Drawers, Bureaus, Card and other Tables, one eight-day clock, and a quantity of other articles too tedious to mention. A credit will be given for a great part of the property. The terms of sale will be made knowa at the time and place of sale. The purchasers to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

As the subscriber is selling off to pay his debts, those who have claims against him and wish to become purchasers, their bids will be considered as cash, and those that purchase to the amount of their claims, will be allowed 6 per cent. discount. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock if fair, if not, the next fair day, and continue until all is sold, or as much as may be sufficient to settle my affairs: and the subscriber hopes that those indebted to him will be equally liberal and come forward and settle their accounts.

THOMAS JONES,
Lanesville, Loudoun county, 13 miles from Leesburg, on the Alexandria road

November 3 2aw3w

☞ CASH, and the highest price given for Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	*Per.*	*Prices.* Dolls.	Cts.		D	C
Bread, Ship	100lb	4	00			
Navy		5	—			
Pilot		6	—			
Crackers		6	50			
Beef cargo No. 1.	bbl.	12	—			
Bacon	[lb.]		12½			
Butter for export			18	a	20	
Coffee, West India			31		32	
Cotton			21		23	
Chocolate			23			
Candles Mould			20			
Dipt			18			
Spermaceti			50		53	
Cheese, American			13		16	
English			*none.*			
Duck, Best Russia	bolts.	20			22	
Fish Salmon	bbl.		*none.*			
Herrings		4	50			
Mackrel			*none.*			
Shad		8	25			
Flax Seed		1				
Flour Superfine		6	50			
Fine		6	00			
Midlings		5	25			
Grain, Indian Corn	bus.		55			
Wheat		1	12½			
Rye			67			
Barley		1				
Oats			50			
Hides, Spanish	lb.		10		11	
Hemp	cwt.	9			11	
Hogslard	lb.		12½		*none at*	
Iron	ton	110	115		[*market*	
Leather Sole	lb.		22			
Lime	bbl.	2				
Limes		5				
Lemons			*none.*			
Lumber,	100ft.					
Oak timber & scantling		5			7	
Pine Scantling		2			3	
Boards 4-4		1	70			
—— 5-4		2	10			
White do Common 4-4		1	50			
do Clear 4-4		2	20			
Shingles, Jump. 24 in. M.		4	50			
Common		3	50			
Do 24		3				
Do 18		2				
Staves hhd.		28				
bbl		20				
bbl Red Oak		10				
hhd. do		9				
Meal	bus.	1	16		1	25
Molasses	gal.		38		42	
Nankeens	piece		84			
Pork, prime	bbl.	22			*scarce.*	
Cargo		19				
Southern 2d qual.		18			19	
Plaister Paris c. pr.	ton	7	50		8	
Do Retail		10				
Porter, American	doz.	1	50			
London			*none.*			
Rice	100lb	4	50			
Soap, Amer. white	lb *dull*		10		11	
Do brown			9			
Castile			15		17	
Salt-Petre, Refined			37½			
Not Refined			14		—	
Spirits	gall.					
Brandy 4th proof		1	—		1	25
Rum I. m. 4th do			90		93	
Antigua 2d			78		83	
Windward 2d & 3d			75		78	
American			50		54	
Whiskey			58		62	
Sugar H. white	100lb	13				
Do. brown		11				
Candy white		13				
Do. brown		11				
Muscovado 1st qual.		11	50			
Do. 2d do		10	50			
Do. 3d do		10				
Loaf	lb		19		22	
Salt St. Ubes	bus.		57		80	
Lisbon			70			
Cadiz			70			
Liverpool Blown			70			
Turk Island			90		95	
Isle of May			70		75	
Liverpool Fine sack		3	40		3	50
Shot all sizes	cwt.	13	50		14	
Sheetings, Russia	piece	22				
Steel Blistered	cwt.	8	33			
Crowley		18				
TOBACCO, *Alex. Ins.*		6				
Tobacco Md.	100lb					
Up. Patuxent 1st qual.		6	50			
Do. 2d		5	50		3	50
Virginia		4			4	25
do		3	50		3	75
Rappahannock		4	50			
Teas, Y. Hyson	lb	1	01			
Imperial		1	40			
Tallow Amer.			12½			
Wax Bees			37½			
Wines, Madeira	pip.	260			300	
Lisbon	gal.	1	10		1	20
Sherry		1	15		1	20
Teneriffe			80		1	20
Claret	doz.	8			12	
Malaga	gal.		85			90
Port		1	50		*scarce*	

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	-	200
Potomac do.	- - -	90
Exchange on London,	par.	

FROM THE REGISTER.

STATEMENT

OF the principal causes which lost the battle of Austerlitz to the allies, extracted from a detailed narrative of that important battle, published in one of our latest London papers:

IT will not have escaped military men, that the following are the principle causes which lost the battle to the allies: the inaccurate notions which they held with regard to the French army; the bad plan of attack which they pursued, supposing that army to be entrenched in a position which it did not occupy; the movement executed on the evening before the battle, and in sight of the enemy, to advance upon the right of the French; the great distance between the columns when they quitted the heights of Pratzen, and their want of mutual communication, these were the first misfortunes of the Austro-Russian army. But in spite of these great faults there might have been a mode of restoring the chances in favor of the allies, if the second and third columns had been less anxious about their own dispositions, and more about those of the enemy, who by a bold movement absolutely overthrew the basis on which the plan of attack had been calculated; and if in short, the first coulmn, instead of retiring by way of Aujest, had marched to the aid of the second and third, and with them, or least with their remains, had advanced against the heights which the French only occupied precariously, as long as the left of the allies was not in a state of rout, and while the extremity of their right, which only made public demonstrations, was at Posorsitz.

We do not speak here of the losses of the two armies at the battle of Austerlitz. It is impossible even for persons in the field of battle to compute exactly the number of killed and wounded on both sides.

The battle of the second of December was very bloody. The few Austrians who still remained, were not united in any one point, but conducted themselves on all points with well supported valor, only the 6 battalions of the regiments of Wirtemburg and of Reuss Gratz were in a state of rout, when the fourth column was beaten. The Russians at the commencement fought with intrepidity; the guards and Hulans above all were distinguished for their courage.

The French infantry manœuvred with calmness and precision, fought with audacity, and executed their bold movements with great concert. After useless efforts, vaculation was introduced into the Russian battalions; disorder and route followed the imprudence of the second and third columns. The fourth column abandoned a part of their artillery; the first, second, and third columns lost all theirs, the corps of General Kienmayer excepted, which saved its artillery. The cannon stuck fast in the mire; and the Russian horses, more adapted for the chace than for draught, could not drag them from the clayey soil into which they sunk.

The number of Russian prisoners may be computed at 15,000; that of the killed and wounded must have been considerable. There must also, as in the case of similar misfortuness, have been many of the soldiers of the allies dispersed. The loss of the French must likewise have been great; the fire at the commencement of the action was too severe not to have destroyed a number of men; but still this diminution of the French forces was not to be compared to that of the allies. The Generals killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, are known.

The 3d and 4th of December.

The Austro Russian army had such difficulty of subsisting upon the line of operation which it had taken up since its offensive movements, that it was compelled to abandon that line in its retreat, and direct its march towards Hungary. The allies quitted, after midnight, the position of Hodiegitz, and marched for Cheitsch, where they arrived in the morning of the third of December. The colump of Dochtorow arrived on its route to Hungary, at Niskowitz, where it found General Kienmayer then forming the rear guard of the allies.

This Russian column continued its march to rejoin the army at Czeitsch; but during the night it was deprived of great numbers, who lost themselves in the woods and villages. The Austrian cavalry who had protected the retreat of this wreck of the left of the combined army, and who formed part of the corps of Kienmayer, halted at Niskowitz. Prince Bagrathion was a league behind that Austrian corps, occupying the heights of Urschutz. Between Niskowitz and Urschutz, there was an extensive wood, by which the French could turn and surround the corps of Kienmayer, which was pushed too far in advance. He therefore halted in that position only the necessary time to give the stragglers of the army, as well as some equipages, an opportunity to file upon Urschutz, and to watch the movements of the French. When those who in the morning had entered Austerlitz marched forward, general Kienmayer fell back upon prince Bagration, and formed in front of Samschitz the support of that corps. A detachment of light horse of Oreilly, with some Cossacks were sent to Stanitz to watch that route. The corps of M. de Meerveldt had received orders to retire from Lundenburg towards Goeding, to observe the left and chiefly the two routs of Auspitz and Nickolsburg.

On the 3d of December, the French army advanced in the following manner: The cavalry of Prince Murat had pushed its detachments to Rausnitz and Wischau: it followed that route, made an immense booty, advanced beyond Prosnitz, and then directed large detachments to Kremsin.

Marshal Lannes followed the same route, and then took to his right to bear upon the right of the allies by Butchowitz and Stantz. Marshals Soult and Bernadotte, the imperial guards, and the reserve of the grenadiers, after the emperor Napoleon had been informed of the line of march of the allies, were placed on the route to Hungary, but only advanced slowly: probably to give to the extremity of the right of the army time to gain ground upon the left of the allies.

Marshal Davoust marched upon the left flank of the Austro-Russian army, by the route of Nickolsburg, where was the division of Gudin, and by the route of Auspitz, where was the remindor of that corps; the two routes united at the distance of half a league from Goeding.

Prince Bagrathion had placed some pos s forward in the wood of Urschutz. About two in the afternoon the French reconnoitred it, made themselves masters of the wood, and established themselves as far as its limits. A skirmish then took place, which lasted for two hours, in which General Bagrathion maintained his position; but he quitted it in the evening, retired towards Czeitch, and Kienmayer placed himself in advance, upon the heights of Nasedlowitz, pushing his advanced posts to Urschutz.

On the 4th of December, the allied army passed the March, and was at Hollitsch, where it arrived greatly diminished in strength, and with very few soldiers to place in line, particularly when compared with the opposing army. The emperor Alexander lodged at the castle of Hollitsch; the emperor of Germany remained at Czeitsch, to be in readiness for the approaching interview with the emperor of the French.

There was to be an armistice from the break of day of the 4th. The prince of Lichtenstein had returned the evening before from the head quarters of the emperor Napoleon with this news; but the advanced guard, probably, not having received orders to that effect, made an attack, early in the morning, on the posts of Kienmayer, who remained upon the heights of Nasedlowitz. Prince Bagrathion then retired behind Czeitch. However, this misunderstanding and the fire soon ceased; a suspension of hostilities took place, and a space of about half a league was left between the advanced posts of the two armies. The French had advanced towards, and taken a position, in several lines, between Damborschutz and Samschutz, in front of Urschutz.

The two emperors Francis II and Napoleon, then held, at a little distance from the village of Nasedlowitz, near a mill, by the side of the great road, and in the open air, the famous interview which established peace between the two empires. The conversation of these two sovereigns lasted a considerable time: the emperor of Germany afterwards returned to Czeitsch, where he arrived in the evening, and informed his ally of the result of that interview. An Austrian general was to set out immediately for that purpose to Hollitsch; and general Savary, first aid-de-camp to the emperor Napoleon, was appointed by his sovereign to follow the emperor Francis, and then to continue his course with the general who was commissioned to go to Hollitsch. General Savary was to stop the march of Davoust's division, provided the Russian emperor agreed to the conditions of the armistice; and the Austrian general was then to accompany Savary, in order to apprize the corps of Meerveldt of the armistice. General Stutterheim was chosen by his sovereign for this commission. These generals arrived at Hollitsch about midnight, when they were introduced to the emperor Alexander, who received them with kindness, and did not oppose the armistice. They immediately set out for the corps of Meerveldt, and to stop that of Davoust, the former of which they met, at two in the morning, in retreat to Goeding. M. de Meerveldt was to protect the left of the Russian army, but he had under his orders only about 4000 infantry and 600 horse, it was therefore impossible for him to arrest the march of the right of the French army. The two generals found Devoust at Josephsdorf, about four o'clock in the morning. The advanced guard of general Gudin was at Nesdorf. In consequence of what had been agreed upon between the emperors Francis and Napoleon, all the troops remained on the spot where they had received orders to cease hostilities. On the morrow the prince of Lichtenstein returned to Austerlitz, to settle a line of demarkation during the armistice which preceded the peace between Austria and France.

On the same 4th of December on which the suspension of hostilities took place, the archduke Ferdinand, who could not have been informed of it, and who had received orders to advance and watch the Bavarians posted at Iglau, after the departure of Bernadotte, in order to keep general Wrede in check, attacked them with some troops of his corps, and drove them from Igiau, which he occupied.

The archduke Charles, obliged to retreat after the incredible catastrophe of the army of Germany, after having at Caldiero deprived the French army of Italy of the power of annoying him, arrived in Hungary with his army wholly preserved.

The Austrian troops fought well, whenever their commanders chose that they should combat, and it would be equally false as rash, to impute to them the misfottunes of the war of 1805. Then, as on all other occasions, that army was distinguished for its courage, its devotion, its constancy in bearing unheard of privations, and its blind obedience. It was at Ulm that these troops, the victims of Mack, underwent the heart rending fate which destroyed the army of Germany. At Ulm, many regiments, who had not drawn a trigger, were obliged to surrender, in consequence of the operations and by the command of that Mack, who chose to bury himself in Ulm, who ought to die every where else, and who yet lives.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, November 14.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

By the ship Richard, Captain Rogers, from Nantz, we have completed our file of Paris papers to the 25th of September inclusive. They breathe throughout a spirit of hostility, being occupied principally with the "dreadful note of preparation" over the whole of the European continent for a recommencement of war.

In the translations we have made for the Mercantile Advertiser (which, with the following brief abstract, comprise the most prominent features of the intelligence) we have given a preference to the celebrated treaty between France and Russia, which the emperor Alexander refused to ratify. Other articles, of minor consequence, are on hand, and shall appear hereafter.

When the treaty of d'Oubril was received at St. Petersburgh, the emperor summoned a council of state, expressly for the purpose of submitting to their judgment this act of pacification. The treaty being compared with the instructions, it appeared to the council that M. d'Oubril had not only deviated from his orders, but that he acted in direct opposition to the letter & spirit of the mission with which he had been charged. The imperial council, inspired by one common sentiment for the honor of their country, agreed with his majesty that this act ought not to obtain the supreme ratification. Notice thereof was immediately sent by the emperor to the French government, at the same time expressing a disposition to renew the negociations upon other bases.

The consequence has been that France, Holland, Russia Prussia, Sweden and the confederation of the Rhine are actively employed in measures for a renewal of hostilities with a vigor perhaps unprecedented even in the annair of modern warfare.

Nor is Austria an idle looker on. The force she maintains, of which the archduke Charles is generalissimo, is composed of 8 field marshals, 31 generals of cavalry, 117 lieutenant generals, 272 major generals, 64 regiments of infantry of the line, 56 other regiments of different descriptions, besides corps of bombadiers, miners, &c.

All the corps of the national army of Holland have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march to the camp at Zeist at a moments notice.

Recruiting is vigorously carrying on in all the provinces of Bavaria.

The camp at Mendon had not broke up on the 25th of September. Such a measure was expected to take place daily; and it is given, as a report, in one of our Paris papers, that the soldiers who compose this camp received on the 17th leave of absence for the last time previous to their marching towards Germany. The regiments of foot composing the emperor's body guard had left Paris in light waggons for the Rhine, where an immense army was assembling, and it was expected would reach that river in a few days. Their post at the palace of

the Thuelleries was filled by the dragoons of the empress.

Intelligence from St. Petersburgh announces the expected speedy departure of several armed vessels and frigates for Corfu.

The English, it is said, have debarqued between Terracina and Gaeta about 500 men, all of whom were entirely destroyed.

Letters from Madrid of the 8th of August, mention that the king had given orders for an army of 40,000 men to hold themselves in readiness to march. It is thought this order was in consequence of the entrance of the English into the Tagus.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Richard is the bearer of dispatches from the American minister at Paris to the secretary of state.

Lord Lauderdale was at Paris on the 25th of Sept.

Paris, 18th Sept.

The courier Basilon arrived here from London the day before yesterday. Negociations are still going on. Indisposition has for the last few days confined lord Lauderdale to his house.

23d. September.

We are assured that his eminence cardinal Maury, who has been admitted among the number of French cardinals, is appointed first almoner to his imperial highness prince Jerome Bonaparte.

24th September.

This day the conservative senate has held an extraordinary sitting. It is believed that the object of his majesty's message has been to make known to the senate the marriage concluded between his imperial highness prince Jerome and a princess royal of Wirtemburgh. It is added that at the end of the message two letters were read; one to the prince primate of the confederation of the Rhine, making known to him the emperor's intention to support the confederation with all the forces of France; the other to the king of Bavaria, announcing that, notwithstanding many court intrigues, his majesty hopes still to preserve peace with Prussia; but that, should that power not return a prompt and categorical answer to the explanations which have been demanded, he will be ready to enter Germany with 300,000.

They write from Toulon that an order has been received in that city to construct twelve sail of the line. The funds *have arrived*, and a part of the vessels is *on the stocks*.

An American vessel from Boston, commanded by captain Langers, has arrived at Gaeta, where she performed a quarantine of 23 days, with a cargo of coffee, dye woods, rum, sugar, and other articles.

5 per cent. consols 62f. 50c.

Petersburgh, 20th August.

Government has inserted the following official articles in a supplement to the Court Gazette, published yesterday.

"The counsellor of state, Pierre d'Oubril, departing early in the month of May for Paris, to succor the Russian prisoners, received at the same time instructions for the occasion which might present itself to effect a reconciliation between France and Russia. He has returned hither with extraordinary diligence, bearing a treaty of peace which he had concluded and signed on the 20th July with general Clarke, plenipotentiary of the French government.

"As much as that event would have been agreeable to his imperial majesty, if this treaty had been suitable to his majesty's dignity, to his engagements with his allies, to the safety of his subjects, and to the general repose of Europe; so much the more has it been disagreeable to him to see that in no respect have his just and benevolent intentions been answered.

"This treaty is of the following tenor:

"Art. 1. From the date hereof there shall be perpetual peace and good friendship between his majesty the emperor of Russia and his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, their heirs and successors, estates, and subjects.

"2. In execution of the first article, hostilities both by land and sea shall immediately cease between the two nations. The necessary orders to this effect shall in consequence be forwarded in twenty-four hours from the signing of this treaty.——All ships of war and other vessels belonging to either power, or to their subjects, which may be taken in any part of the world by the subjects of the other, shall be restored to the right owners.

"3. The Russian troops shall give up to the French the country known by the name of the mouths of the Cattaro, which, being a dependence on Dalmatia, appertains to his majesty the emperor of the French, in his quality of king of Italy, agreeably to the 4th article of the treaty of Presburgh. There shall be furnished to the Russian troops every possible facility for their departure from both the mouths of Cattaro and the Ragusan territory, the country of the Montenegrins and from Dalmatia, wherever the circumstances of the war may have placed them. Immediately after the treaty shall be made known, the military and naval commandants of both nations shall make in concert the necessary dispositions both for the retreat of the troops and for the surrender of the territory.

"4. His majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, desirous of giving to his majesty the emperor of Russia a proof of his conciliatory disposition, consents, 1. That the republic of Ragusa shall be restored to its former independence, on condition that it shall be as heretofore under the direction of the Ottoman Porte; 2d, that no act of hostility shall take place, from the day of the date of the present treaty, against the Montenegrins whilst they remain peaceable as subjects of the Ottoman Porte. They shall be obliged to return immediately to their own firesides; and the emperor Napoleon promises not to disquiet them, and that no enquiry shall be made respecting the part they have taken in the hostilities against Ragusa, her dependencies, and the adjacent country.

"The independence of the republic of the Seven Isles is acknowledged by the two powers. The Russian troops who may be at present in the Mediterranean shall form a junction at the Ionian Isles. His majesty the emperor of Russia, to give a proof of his pacific intentions, shall not maintain more than 4000 men of his troops, which however shall depart from thence as soon as his imperial majesty shall deem it expedient.

"6. It is promised on both sides that nothing shall be done to injure the independence of the Ottoman Porte; and the two high contracting parties reciprocally engage to maintain that power in the integrity of its possessions.

"7. Immediately after in conformity to the present convention of peace, the order for the evacuation of the mouths of the Cattaro by the Russian troops shall have been given, the French troops shall retire from Germany. His majesty the emperor Napoleon declares that in less than 3 months after the signing of the present treaty the French troops shall have all re-entered France.

"8. The two courts promise to interpose their good offices for procuring peace between Prussia and Sweden.

"9. The two high contracting parties, desirous of accelerating as far as depends on them the return of Maratime peace, his majesty the Emperor of the French for this purpose accepts the good offices of his Russian majesty.

10. The commercial relations between the subjects of the two powers shall be established on the same footing on which they stood before the commencement of hostilities.

"11. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications the prisoners of both nations shall be restored without exception to the respective agents of their nation.

"12. The diplomatic relations and the etiquette between the two courts shall be the same as before the war.

"13. The ratifications of the present convention shall be exchanged at Petersburgh, within the space of twenty five days between two plenipotentiaries charged by their respective courts with full powers for that purpose."

Concluded and signed at Paris the 8th, (20th) July, 1806.

Signed,

PIERRE OUBRIL, and CLARKE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.

The brig Eliza, captain Wilson, sailed from New Orleans the 21st Oct.; at that time news had reached the city that an arrangement had taken place between the Spaniards and general Wilkinson, in consequence of which the militia of the territory of Orleans and Mississippi, who had volunteered their services to the number of six hundred men, and had marched to join General Wilkinson, were on their return to their respective districts. No official intelligence had been received on this subject from the general, but concurring advices from different quarters respecting the militia, render it almost certain that arrangements had taken place; and it is said to be agreed that neither the United States nor Spain, shall occupy the contested country, between the old boundary and the river Sabine, until final arrangements are made between the two governments respecting limits.

General Wilkinson, notwithstanding his small force and very unprovided state of his little band, had advanced beyond the Grand Bayou, and had taken a position with 300 men at the junction of the roads to Addies and Bayou Pierre, at which latter place Col. Herrera, with about fifteen or eighteen hundred men chiefly cavalry was.

Colonel Cordero, governor of St. Antonio, with a reinforcement, the number of which was unknown, lay encamped about 25 miles in the rear of Herrera's force, and although the superior officer had not joined nor taken the command when the last accounts reached Orleans, a detachment of artillery from the little garrison of Orleans, had marched on the 12th October, on the western bank of the Mississippi, to join the general at Natchitoches, and were to be followed on the 22d or 23d by another detachment which would proceed in two gun boats by way of the Mississippi and Red river to the same place; this reinforcement would add 100 more brave followers to his forces.

Governor Grand Pre, of Baton Rouge, alarmed at the report of the approaching departure of the gun-boats, had given out that he would oppose their passage up the river, but it was believed he would not attempt hostilities, although he had assembled his militia in his district, and had taken every possible measure to assemble a force more than adequate to the object.

The militia of the city of New Orleans were called together on the 17th October, and unanimously offered their services to defend the territory, and particularly the city. They were accepted by the governor, and a handbill was published on the occasion, which amply refutes the calumnies of those who have endeavored to persuade the government that the people of Louisiana were not attached to its cause.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

Extract of a letter, dated

"NEW-YORK, Nov. 13.

By the ship Richard, arrived here yesterday, 42 days from Nantz, I have received letters from my partners there [Delaroche and Co.] to the 1st Oct. which mentions that all hopes of peace were at an end, and that the French armies were marching towards Prussia. Lord Lauderdale, on the 25th September, was still in Paris, detained by sickness. The consequence of all this has been a rise in the prices of colonial produce, which were getting scarce and in demand.

"Green coffee sold for 3f. a lb. equal to 41 c. your money, short price.—Carraccas cocoa, 3f. 30c.—Bengal indigo 14 to 17f.—Pepper scarce, 1f. 17c.—Havanna sugar, white, 145f. per 100lbs—brown ditto, and Muscovado 95f. Georgia upland cotton, 21f.——sea-Island 310f.

"Wishing these prices may induce you to make a trial of our market, I remain, etc.

It has been our custom, occasionally, to announce the progress of the inland navigation of the Potomac; and we have now much pleasure in stating from the best authority, that the canal and locks near Harper's ferry, are either actually completed, or in such a state as to be certainly completed within a few days.

For several miles from the junction of the Shenandoah with the Potomac, nature had opposed very formidable obstructions to navigation, which this canal and these locks remove. The whole produce of the fine country on the Shenandoah, almost as high up as Staunton, can now be water borne to the district of Columbia; and if only a part should find this cheap and easy conveyance to market, so early as the ensuing spring, it will be occasioned by the want of a sufficient number of boats for the transportation of the whole, and not for want of good navigation.

When this great enterprize, the Potomac navigation, on which has been expended more than half a million of dollars, was first commenced under the auspices of gen. Washington, now upwards of 20 years ago, it was the opinion of that accurate observer, that the tolls on the produce from the Shenandoah alone, would pay more than interest on the whole capital to be employed in the work: that at the time the country on the Shenandoah did not send annually to market less than the amount of 300,000 barrels of flour, in wheat and flour. Since that time the country has greatly increased both in population and cultivation.

Of the whole distance of inland navigation west of the city of Washington, computed at 800 miles, including the main branch of Potomac, and such of its tributary streams as are susceptible of improvement by navigation, we may now count upon as completed, at least partially completed, about 260 miles, to wit:

The main branch of Potomac, from the tide to New creek, 17 miles above Cumberland,	230 miles
The Shenandoah, from its junction with Potomac,	100 miles
The Monocacy,	30 miles

We say partially completed, because there are still obstructions between Harper's Ferry and New creek, which forbid the use of that part of the river more than 2 or 3 months in ordinary years; but from Harper's Ferry to the tide, and for about 75 miles of the Shenandoah and 20 of the Monocacy, we may safely calculate on tolerable navigation for 4 to 6 months in the year; and if we could reduce our boats to draw only 12 inches water loaded, which surely might be done, we should have the use of the best part of the river for 9 months in the year, and of the whole from four to six.

[*Washington Fed.*]

New York, November 14.

Arrived brig Patty, Jones from Curracoa. Left schooner Argus, Tiffany, New-York; Regulator, Marcher, do Wessel, Wells, do; sloop Patty do. Philadelphia: Schooners Nimrod from Baltimore, Ann of Alexandria, and ——, from Charleston. The schooner Financier is totally lost on Bonair. The ship Hercules, Dodsworth, got on shore as she was entering the harbor, and received considerable damages. Miranda has left Aruba.

Baltimore, Nov. 13.

Arrived, sch'r. Henrietta, Henstrom, 21 days from St. Pierres, Mart. Left there October 23, brig Greenwich, Chaytor, for Baltimore, discharging; and a number of northern vessels, names not recollected. Spoke nothing on the passage.

Also, schooner John and Elcy, Murphy, 18 days from Point Petre, Guad. Left there, 24th October, brig Ann, Vinson, for Baltimore, in 6 or 8 days; brig Northern Liberties, Plow, New-York, 14 days; sch'r. Rising Sun, for Baltimore, 20 days.

Also, sch'r. Angenora, Bonnett, from La Vera Cruz. Left there, Oct. 18, ship Cicero, for Philadelphia, uncertain. October 9, in lat. 23, 27, long. 84, spoke U. States bomb ketch Etna, two gun boats in company, bound to New-Orleans. 21st, off the Havanna, was boarded by the British brig Port Mahon, treated politely. 30th, Matanzas bearing S. W. was brought too and boarded by a French privateer, treated politely.

Also, sch'r. Racer, Bolton, 20 days from Point Petre, Guad. Spoke nothing.

Also, brig Hannah, Dayton, 53 days from Bourdeaux. Nothing new.

Also, sch'r. Fortitude, Holmes, 4 days from New-York.

Capt. Dayton, of the Hannah, spoke, September 13, off Cape Ortugal, brig Jacob, Easton, from Baltimore for Bourdeaux, out 32 days. 27th, long. 36, lat. 46, schooner Eydia, of Norfolk, from Bristol for New-York, out 20 days. Long. 51, lat, 45. barque Eliza, from Salem for Sumaria, out 7 days.

The ship Ruthy, Bullock, in 69 days from Liverpool; and ship Sally, Corton, 76 days from Amsterdam, are in the river.

Liverpool Salt, afloat.

450 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt, on board the brig Comet, Capt. Grow, from Portland, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle:

who have also landing from said Brig,

60 barrels New-England Rum,
52 do, Tanners Oil,
170 boxes Brown Soap.

November 17. d

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made by Robert Smith to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due to Henry Tabscott, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday, the 6th of December next, a HOUSE and LOT, on Fairfax-street nearly opposite Mr. Joseph Dean's. The lot fronts 20 feet on the street, and extends back 123 feet 6 inches—the house is a frame, 2 stories, completely finished, [except painting] with a kitchen adjoining. The sale will take place between the hours of two and four o'clock in the evening, on the premises

Robert Moss.

November 17.

Turnpike Road.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that an election will be held for a President, four Directors and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year, at the house of John Gooding, in Fairfax county, on the first Monday in December next.

Jonah Thompson, *Treasurer*
Of L. R. Turnpike Company.

November 17. 2awlstDec

The Stages between Alexandria and Richmond, will travel on SUNDAYS, until the public are notified to the contrary.

The Proprietors.

NOVEMBER 8. d4w

Valuable Family Medicines.

Just received direct from the Patentee, and
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;
The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for removing weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills,
or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentries, diarrhœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;
Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood and all diseases of the *lungs*. Its merits stand unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills,

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

August 7. 2aw

☞ *PRINTING, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this Office.*

Bank of Potomac,

Alexandria, Nov. 7, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given the Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac, that a dividend of three and an half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock, for the last half year, which will be paid them or their legal representatives, on Tuesday next the 11th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
Charles Page, *Cashier.*
3taw3w

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.—For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.
B. DANDRIDGE, deceased.

September 18. co

A STORE TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the STORE he now occupies in King-street, two doors below Mr. Sherron's. The stand, for retailing either wet or dry goods, is equal to almost any other in town—and it would be a most eligible situation for a *Mechanic* in any branch of business.—Possession will be given the first of October.

James Douglass.

August 22. eod

Cut Nail Manufactory.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public at large,

THAT he has lately established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on Union-street, where he always keeps a constant supply of *NAILS, BRADS,* and *SPRIGS* of every description, by wholesale or retail.

Country merchants and others may be supplied on as good terms as at Philadelphia or Baltimore. Orders will be duly attended to, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

HORACE FIELD.

July 29 co

N. B, One or two *Journeymen Wrought Nailers,* will meet with encouragement by applying at said factory.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an application will be made to the assembly of Virginia, at their next session, to authorize the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, to pave the most impassible parts of the turnpike road as laid out by the Directors, and to receive tolls when they pave five miles of such parts of the road.

November 7. 2aw

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Alexandria County, in the District of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the estate of JOHN FOSTER, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 28th of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or to *James Sanderson*, of Alexandria, who is duly empowered to act for me.

Given under my hand this 26th day of September, 1806.

Henry Thompson,
Executor.
Sept. 27. 2aw8w.

FOR SALE,

Kanhaway Land, of the first quality;

ONE thousand acres, lying on Duck creek, which is a branch of Elk river into which empties, about 40 miles above the confluence of Elk with the Great Kanhaway.

It is a parallelogram—finely watered—Duck creek permeating every side.

In a letter from Mr. Triplett, the surveyor, I am told that 700 acres are bottom, as rich as he ever surveyed, and that the high ground is fertile. Mr. B. Reider also informs me that he has seen persons who have been on the land, and who speak of it in the highest terms.

It lies about 25 miles N. E. of Kanhaway court-house; in a healthy country, eligible situation, and proffers to the industrious every comfort that can flow from judicious tillage and extensive grazing.

Five Dollars per acre are expected for this tract—one third in hand, and the remainder in two annual instalments; or property in Alexandria, Fairfax or Loudoun will be received in exchange. THOMAS DAVIS.

Alexandria, June 7th. co

Clover Lots and building Lots.

I WILL RENT for a term of years, or LEASE on ground rent for ever, a number of LOTS on Washington and Columbus streets—some of which are well taken with Clover.

J. H. HOOE.

N. B. I will also RENT for one or more years, a small *HOUSE*, with a good *GARDEN*, on Gibbon street.

July 28. 1aw

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Money.

To the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at DAWSON's TAVERN, in the county of Loudoun and town of LEESBURG, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of January next, by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the fifth circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term last, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of *Daniel Mildred*, deceased, who was surviving partner of *Mildred and Roberts*, plaintiffs, and *Samuel Hough* and thers defendants—

300 acres of Land, near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } *Comm'rs*

Richmond, 17th Oct.—22. (Nov. 4.)
2aw8w

PUBLIC SALE

Will positively be sold, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the 12th day of December next,

The Tract of Land whereon Thomas Pollard, sen. lived, in the county of Fairfax, on Popeshead Creek, containing about 550 acres. It is a valuable plantation, and lies about 20 miles from Alexandria, and about the same distance from George-Town. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser.—One half of the purchase to be paid upon the execution of the deed in cash, or young negroes valued at cash price, and two years will be allowed for the ballance.

October 28. (28) 1aw4w

Second Notice.

SUCH of the creditors of *John Hickman and Co.* late of Alexandria, as have come into the terms upon which the said John Hickman and Co. surrendered their property to the use of their creditors, are required to attend, in person, with, or to transmit the evidence of their debts against the said Hickman and Co. duly proved, to the subscriber, residing in Alexandria, on or before the 10th day of July next, to enable the subscriber to make a small dividend among the creditors of a sum of money in the hands of one of the creditors residing in Alexandria.

The interest upon the debts to be calculated to the 31st of May, 1796, the time when the said John Hickman and Co. surrendered up their property.

George Clementson.

June 7.

N. B. The postage of letters to be paid.

THE above Dividend is postponed in consequence of several creditors not having come forward with their accounts. This is therefore to give notice, that in fifteen days from this date, I am required to make a dividend, and all those whose claims are not handed in, properly proven, on or before that time, will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

GEORGE CLEMENTSON.

November 6. co

Ten Dollars Reward.

ON Tuesday morning the 21st inst. eloped from the plantation of the subscriber,

JAMES,

a likely young negro fellow; about five feet six or eight inches high; of dark complexion; frowning countenance; and has on his left temple a scar from a burn about the size and shape of a spot in the suit of spades. He has very little clothing with him but what he has on, which is a dark colored surtout, with some inferior under clothing, much worn. *James* was purchased out of *Bullet's* estate, where he had several connexions, bond and free—His mother Nelly, a free woman, resides in Dumfries; his brother, a free man, at Stafford court-house, as ostler; and I am told that in Alexandria he has several free brothers, who occasionally go by water. It is most likely that if he is not lurking about Mr. Stephen French's, of this county, where he has a wife, he will try to get to Alexandria with his free brothers and pass for a free man too. I therefore strictly forewarn all persons whatsoever from harboring or taking off said fellow at their peril. I would particularly thank all constables and patrolers under whose notice this advertisement comes, to be very strict in examining all negroes who are going about without notes or passes from their masters, and whoever will apprehend JAMES & bring him home, or secure him in any jail, and forwardnotice so that I get him again, shall receive, if in the county or neighborhood, 2 dollars, or the above reward if taken in Alexandria, or out of the state.

William Primm.

Prince William County,
October 27, 1806. 1aw3t*

DR. REES's
CYCLOPÆDIA,
VOL. 2d. PART 1st.

Just received by ROBERT GRAY, and for Sale, at his Book Store, in King-street.

November 4.

Fall Goods.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
HAS RECEIVED
Per the ship LEONIDAS, *and* BOSTON, *from Liverpool—and the* WOLF, *from London,*
The greater part of his FALL ASSORTMENT:
And daily expects the residue by the ship William and John

September 22. d1weotf

☞ *REMOVAL.*

The Subscriber has removed his Store to King street, opposite the Washington Tavern.

Where he has for Sale,

By the piece or package, some of which are entitled to dk

Burlaps, oznaburgs and tickleenburgs,
Hessians and brown rolls,
White and brown platillas,
Round & white yarn dowlass,
Bocadillas and quadruple Silesias,
German shirting and sheeting linens,
Superfine and second cloths,
Cassimeres and Manchestry,
Fine and coarse coatings and flannels,
Plains, kerseys, and Kendal cottons
Rose and striped blankets,
Worsted and mill'd hose,
Cotton and silk ditto
Plain and furniture dimities
Chintzes and calicoes,
Silk & cotton cambrics and undressed ginghams,
Cambric muslins and cambric dimities,
A variety of plain and fancy muslins
Flanders laces and edgings
An elegant assortment of ribbands
Satins, lutestrings, pelongs and sarsnets
Silk, picnic and lace gloves, mitts & sleeves
Silk velvets and silk shawls
Split straw and Leghorn bonnets
¼ and ⅛ Irish lawns
Shirting and apron checks
White and colored threads
Durants, wildboars and bombazetts
Russia sheetings and ravens ducks
Gurrahs, baftas, copas and mamoodies
Gilly's and common check handkerchiefs
Fresh imperial tea in small chests
Scotch and rappee snuff in kegs and boxes
M, F, FF, and eagle Brandywine gunpowder, in kegs

And a variety of other articles all of which will be sold on the most moderate terms, either wholesale or retail.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 11. s-tu&th

Just Published,

BY ROBERT GRAY, at his Book and Stationary Store, King-street,
ORIGINAL ANECDOTES
Of FREDERICK the Second,
KING OF PRUSSIA,

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